

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2025

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1888.

55 CENTS
DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,000,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—
CHAIRMAN—Hon. JOHN BELL-IRVING.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. | S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. | J. S. MOSES, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. | L. POSECKER, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq. | N. A. SEERS, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq. | E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—
HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER—
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1888. [8]

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong, Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.
5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositor must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1887. [9]

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £3,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT. Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, FORWARDS BILLS FOR COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent per Annum.

" " 6 " 4 "
" " 3 " 3 " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1888. [10]

Estimations.

W. POWELL & CO.

THE GREAT SALE.

WILL POSITIVELY FINISH ON

SATURDAY,

A FEW OF THE WONDERFUL BARGAINS STILL UNSOLD.

W. POWELL & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

Hongkong, 6th September, 1888. [6]

W. BREWER

IS NOW OFFERING

GOOD Iron Frame Pianos that have been on hire for short time at very cheap prices, just received and for Sale at English Published Prices.

Richards on Steam Indicator, Hutton's Works Manager's Handbook, on Marine Engineering, Seaton's Marine Engineering, Thurston on Steam Boilers, Herrick on Dynamos, New Works on Electricity, Overland Guide to California, Pocket Guide to Europe, Reed's Modern Ships of War.

Slaggs Sanitary Work, Facey on Decoration of Dwellings, Hunter's Importers' Guide, Drawing and Measuring Instruments, Mineral Surveyors' Guide, Hughes on Waterworks, Hints to Young Architects, Quarrying and Blasting and many other New Scientific Books, Tennis Shoes, Tennis Balls, Racquet Presses, Demon Tennis Bats, all weights, New Ladies' Walking Shoes, Stylographic Pens.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL

[100]

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1888. [100]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED NEW STOCKS OF

CRICKETING GOODS:

BATS, BALLS, STUMPS, LEG-GUARDS, &c.

CAPS, FLANNEL SHIRTS, SHOES, and SCORING BOOKS.

TENNIS GOODS:

BATS and BALLS from Various Makers.

NETS, POLES, COURT MARKERS, &c.

TENNIS SHOES.

BATS RE-STRUNG.

LAWN MOWERS.

BILLIARD TABLES, CUES, BALLS, RESTS, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1888. [29]

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

NEW GOODS.

TALL SILK HATS, Drab Felt Hats, Ulster Tweed.

Black, Brown Drab and Grey, Hard Felt Hats.

Terial and other Soft Felts, Tweed Hatters and Caps in New Shapes.

Straw Hats and Pith Hats, Silk Umbrellas from \$5 each, over 100 to choose from.

A large assortment of Walking Sticks.

Waterproof Coats, Leggings & Chair Aprons.

Travelling Rugs and Scotch Mauds.

ROBT. LANG & CO.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1888. [91]

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

JUST RECEIVED.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF ARTISTS' MATERIALS

Consisting of

HEYLS' OIL AND WATER COLOURS,

(For which we are Agents in China and Japan).

Equal in quality and about half the price of other Makers.

NEW STRETCHED CANVASSES.

NEW WATER COLOUR SABLE AND OIL BRUSHES.

J. MCNEILL WHISTLER, Esq., P.R.B.A., WRITES—

Dear Sirs,—I have been working with the Colors you sent me for trial, and am greatly pleased with the qualities.

Certainly no paints have come to me in more perfect condition—EXCELTLY GROUND—

firm and free from excess of oil.

The colors themselves are of remarkable purity and brilliancy. I would specially notice among the simpler ones the great richness and golden beauty of your series of Ochres—Roman, Brown, Transparent, etc.; the warmth of your Venetian Red, Brown Red, etc., etc.

I mean certainly to deal with you as long as you persevere in furnishing materials of the same quality, and have no doubt that all painters will be only too pleased to encourage the ultimate success of excellent wares AT HALF THE PRICE extorted from them by the other dealers of the day.

I am, Sirs,

J. MCNEILL WHISTLER.

CHESLSEA, March 14th, 1888.

To Messrs. GEHR. HEYL & CO., CHAPLOTTENBURG, near BERLIN.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1888. [7]

EMPIRE BREWERY, SHANGHAI.

“EMPIRE” LIGHT PALE ALE] IN

“EMPIRE” EXTRA STOUT ... BOTTLES.

P R I C E S .

Ale, Pints \$1.30 doz. or \$10.25 per doz. cask.

Quarts 2.30 " 9.00 " 4 "

Stout, Pints 1.30 " 10.25 " 8 "

Quarts 2.40 " 9.50 " 4 "

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,

Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1888. [646]

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONES' SHERRY, PORT, CLARETS

CHAMPAGNE, HOCKS, BURGUNDY,

BRANDY, WHISKIES, ALE, STOUT,

MACHINERY, COOKING STOVES,

SCALES, BICYCLES and TRICYCLES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH,

PIANOS, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,

SODA WATER MACHINERY, Gas Engines,

VELOCIPEDER HORSES,

ICE MAKING MACHINES,

BICYCLE WHEELS for JINRICKSHAWS.

Apply to

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,

Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1888. [11]

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIMITED.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the

PEAK TRAMWAY was OPENED

for Public Traffic on WEDNESDAY, the 30th

May.

WEEK DAYS.

The CARS RUN as follows between ST.

JOHN'S PLACE and VICTORIA GAP:

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.

12 to 2 P.M. half hour.

4 to 8 P.M. quarter of an hour.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars : Five-Cent

Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office of

MAECEW, FRICKEL & CO.,

General Managers.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

50 & 52, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1888. [539]

SUN'DAYS,

& past 12 to 1 past every quarter of an hour,

and from 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

will leave for the above places on or about the

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

OUR NEW SEASON'S

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

ARE NOW READY.

Flower Parcels of 50 Packets, price, \$10.00
" " 20 " " 5.00
Vegetable " 45 " " 7.53

Single Packets at list prices.

SPECIAL FLORIST'S SEEDS.

In Packets of six or more named-varieties,
viz:-CLOVE PINKS—PANSIES—PHLOX—
HOLLYHOCKS—PORTULACA, VERBENA
and PETUNIA.MIGNONETTE, MACHEL
(The New Variety).

Priced Catalogue on application.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 31st August, 1883.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1883.

The Shanghai *Ministry* of the 1st inst. has
the following:-

We deeply regret that we are about to lose one of our most respected fellow citizens, Mr. Ewen Cameron, (manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) who is likely to leave us in April next for the head office in London. We understand that Mr. Jackson, of the same service, will probably succeed him in March. Mr. Walter is likely to succeed Mr. Cameron in Shanghai, while Mr. de Bovis possibly succeeds Mr. Jackson in Hongkong.

Our contemporary scarcely hits the right nail on the head. Both Mr. Thomas Jackson and Mr. Ewen Cameron are leaving the Far East early next year, to be manager and sub-manager respectively of the London Agency of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, but Mr. de Bovis will not succeed Mr. Jackson as chief manager in Hongkong. Mr. G. E. Nott, the present Inspector of Branches and erstwhile sub-manager here, has already been appointed to that responsible position.

But another question is now agitating a considerable and not unimportant section of the shareholders in Hongkong, and that is whether a special meeting should not be at once called and the Court of Directors instructed to summarily dismiss from the service of the Corporation Mr. D. McLean and Mr. J. Walter, the present manager and sub-manager of the London Agency, for the recent extraordinary *début* these responsible and highly paid officers have made as promoters and stock-jobbers in the proposed dispensary business of DAKIN Brothers of China, Limited. An opinion seems to be generally entertained that if the Court of Directors are incapable of upholding the reputation and best interests of the Bank, or are unwilling to perform the duties they owe to the shareholders, they had much better resign, to prevent unpleasantness and the possibility of their being also invited to "get out." In all courtesy we say fairly and frankly that the fate last mentioned is what they deserve if they sanction by their silent acquiescence this first-class job. Anything more disgraceful than the appearance of the names of two paid employees of the local Bank as interested promoters of a London speculation—which 300 out of the 600 shares first subscribed, for are allotted to the servants of the Hongkong community—fostered to directly oppose vested interests in Hongkong, in some of which the Bank is an important factor, cannot possibly be imagined.

Have Messrs. McLean and Walter been authorised by the Court of Directors to gamble with the name of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in this extraordinary and unprecedented manner? If so, let it be known. If not, the shareholders of the Bank have a right to know the truth—the whole truth of this most scandalous business—so that they may be enabled to protest in the most energetic way possible against any persons in their pay being allowed to use their name, their influence, their capital, and their prestige in starting and fostering a foreign speculation that is likely to prove detrimental to their interests. The paid employees of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, from the Chairman of the Board of Directors down to the humblest Chinese shroff, must either be one thing or the other—they must devote their time and attention to the business and welfare of the Bank, or their valuable services should be summarily dispensed with. There is no middle course. Probably Mr. McLean and Mr. Walter may be financial geniuses of the highest calibre, although their recent appearance before the world in an entirely new character for the servants of a public corporation would appear to stamp them as singularly lacking alike in decency and discretion; but if the Directors' policy is to maintain the high character of the institution, we are unable to clearly see how they can

possibly avoid cutting adrift these worthy speculators, if only to show that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is not a paid promoter of trading enterprises on the convenient limited liability system, and has no interest whatever in the no doubt, genuine but very uncertain speculation which has lately been advertised and floated in London under the powerful support of its name and influence.

We are quite ready to admit that DAKIN Brothers of China, Limited, may prove both a successful commercial undertaking and a boon to the colony. Anything that will tend to provide the community, especially the poorer classes, with cheaper medicines, must be regarded as a public benefit; but so far as Mr. D. McLean and Mr. J. Walter of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank are concerned, they have simply entered into a private speculation in which their interests are diametrically opposed to those of local supporters and clients of the Bank, and they have further most unwarrantably made use of their positions in the London Agency to give the new Company a status that it otherwise would not have possessed. What would Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., or Messrs. Butterfield & Swire do if they found the names of two of their employees figuring as original promoters in the Articles of Association of a new Hongkong Sugar Refinery, and making use of the names of their employers to give extra strength and stability to the concern? Can there be any doubt as to the result? None whatever, and neither should there be any doubt in the case under review. The business of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is thoroughly well understood, and the duties of its employees are plainly defined. It is not the business of the Bank to assist in floating public companies, nor does it come within the scope of the duties of an employee to appear as an original promoter of a trading speculation that is to clash with the interests of the Bank's shareholders. If Mr. McLean or Mr. Walter like to invest their savings in commercial ventures, they doubtless have a perfect right to do so, although in this particular instance the expediency or discretion of opposing those who are practically their employers and from whom they receive their salaries may well be doubted; but such investments should not have been associated with the name of the Bank. Of course, as original shareholders and subscribers to the Memorandum of Association, these paid servants of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation appear in the rôle of promoters of this opposition dispensary and drug store, and it is quite on the cards that one or both of them may figure as members of the Board of Directors. There has lately been so much scandal of one sort or other in connection with the Bank's employees and their affairs that it is high time the Court of Directors gave the subject serious consideration. The frightful disclosures of the past should, if possible, be avoided, and that can only be done by firm and decisive action. The shareholders have a right to look to the Court for proper protection of their interests; if that protection is wanting, then the Directors are untrue to their duties.

We may add that our remarks, perhaps to a lesser extent, equally apply to the China Traders Insurance Company, the Secretary of that Company, at present in England on leave of absence, appearing as an original promoter of DAKIN and Company to the extent of 200 shares. Also that we wish the new dispensary every possible success, our objections being solely to its being "proped up" by influences which we contend are illegitimate and unjustified.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the *Courrier d'Haiphong*)

GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, August 25th.

General Boulanger, in a letter addressed to the electors of Somme and Charente, thanking them for their support and confidence strongly criticises the policy of the Chamber of Deputies. The General left Paris for Sweden on the 26th August.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

August 26th.

The naval manoeuvres which were carried out at Toulon, have been completely successful.

FERRY ATTACKS THE BOULANGISTS.

August 27th.

M. Jules Ferry, in speech delivered on the occasion of a local festival in the department of Vosges, has attacked the Boulangist party.

SAIGON EXPORTS IN EGYPT.

August 28th.

Goods proceeding from Saigon will be exempt from duty at Alexandria.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN PARIS.

September 1st.

An attempt at murder was made against an employee of the German embassy at Paris. The would-be assassin fired a pistol shot at his victim, who, however, was not hit. The perpetrator of the crime who is a French subject named Garnier, has been arrested. Medical examination has demonstrated that he is of unsound mind.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The French subsidy to Indo-China has been reduced to 15 million francs for 1883.

LONDON has fewer inhabitants to the house than any other of the great cities of Europe. Vienna has the most persons to the house, having five times as many as London.

TRUTH says that the projected marriage between the Princess Victoria of Prussia and the Prince Alexander of Battenberg is far from being off, and will certainly take place within the next year.

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

SIGNOR CRISPI, the Italian Premier, it is stated at Berlin, has declared to several politicians and foreign diplomats that any attempt on the part of France to change the situation in the Mediterranean would lead to an immediate conflict.

At the examination of Tonquinese *literati* which took place at Nam-dinh, on the 7th Aug. 6,691 candidates applied for admission, and 2,016 were examined on seven subjects, which they were to comment on according to the Kinh-nghia method.

THE revenue of the Suez Canal during the last ten days in June last was francs 1,850,000, as against fr. 1,720,000 during the same period in 1882. From the 1st January to the 30th June, 1883, the revenue was francs 33,540,000 in 1882, and 29,500,000 in 1883.

ZOLA's new novel, entitled "Le Revé," is to be published in October—it is announced—as a work so unexceptional in general tone that it can be safely placed in the hands of the most model young girls and the most pure-minded women.

THE Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sydney*, which left Marseilles on the 1st August, has inaugurated the new Australian line which will comprise the following ports of call:—Port Said, Suez, Aden, Mahé, King George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and Nouméa. At Mahé a branch service will be started for Réunion and Mauritius, and a new line will connect Aden with Kurrahee and Bombay.

By kind permission of Colonel D. G. Anderson the Regimental Band will play in the Public Gardens, on the 9th Sept., (Sunday), from 9 till 10 p.m. The following will be the programme:—

March... "The Conscript's Farewell".... Tormay.
Selection... "Crown Diamonds"..... Auber.
Vals... "La Remise"..... Gounod.
Fantaisie... "Reminiscences of Bellini"..... Gounod.
Gavotte... "Scapino"..... Lee.

JOHN MORAN, Bandmaster.

THE Russians, says an English paper, are moving rapidly on every line that makes for national progress. Scientific exploration is being carried on in many different directions; laboratories and observatories are being founded, and railways opened at a wonderful rapid rate. There are now 18,500 miles of railway open for traffic in Russia. Of this the State owns about one-fifth only. The Russians are independent of foreign nations for coal, iron, oil and mechanical skill, and the foreign element is being eliminated from Russian works, so that the progress of the empire is taking place on a wide basis.

THE relations between Emperor William and his mother, according to Mr. Labouchere, are a good deal more strained. Nothing but the influence of Prince Bismarck has prevented the Emperor from summoning a Hohenzollern family council for the purpose of formally declaring that the late Emperor's will and settlements are invalid, as his state of health should have disengaged him from ascending the throne last March. This step may yet be taken, unless Empress Victoria gives up the papers which were sent to England with the Queen and which are now understood to be deposited at Windsor.

The result would be that while the public acts of Emperor Frederick would be placed in precisely the same position, so far as money goes, as if he had succeeded his father, Empress Victoria would be reduced to the very moderate jointure of a dowager Crown Princess, and her younger children would have their allowances greatly cut down.

FOUR seamen of H.M.S. *Victor Emanuel* appeared at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Wodehouse, charged by the police with disorderly conduct and assaulting the members of the force in the execution of their duty late last night. P. C. Sunder Singh said that soon after ten o'clock last night, while passing along Queen's Road from No. 2 Station, he saw the first defendant, Neve, jump out of a "ricksha" and take "leg ball" to the westward, followed by two constables. Witness thinking something was "up," tightened his belt in a buckle or two and stretched out for the chase, coming up with his quarry in a few minutes. Found it was all about refusing to pay "ricksha" hire and being short of cash, so ordered defendant to go along with witness to the Police Station; defendant refused and a struggle took place; at last "made him come along." On passing a cross street, three strange sail boats in sight and made an attempt to liberate defendant; general action took place during which damages to eye and various parts of body were severe. Third defendant brought walking stick battering ram to bear on constables, who were at last compelled to haul off; they tackled on again, however, in a few minutes, but on passing the Royal Naval Club twelve cruisers suddenly sailed out of that harbour and effected a complete capture of the prizewinner, taking them into port for repairs. Enemy remains doggedly outside, till "blimey" enemy comes out carrying one prisoner, still "hung on" for more, one being unanimously considered too few; at last heavy shower of flower pots, or something, comes down and orderly retreat effected, prisoner in company. General and patient "break" follows carefully through all traverses and concludes to lay an embargo on first, second, and third prizes to extent of \$5; fourth prize discharged with flying colours.

Yours very truly,

A TYPHOON is reported E.N.E. of Manila, near the coast of Luzon. Direction unknown.

The *Avenir du Tonkin* publishes the text of the Convention between the French Government and M. Jean Dupuis, by which the island of Kebo was ceded to the latter.

THE General Managers (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer *Taizang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore yesterday for this port.

"GET yourself full of your subject," said the Professor. "Satirize yourself with it, and then your essay will write itself." "Yes, I know," said Miss Colespring, "but my essay is on 'Rum the Cause of It.'

STRANGER—Are you the superintendent of the street-car line? "Yes, sir." "I would like to sell you a horse." "Is it a good, lively one?" "It was used for a hearse horse for a year." "Send it up at once and state your price."

WE would direct special attention to the letter from Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., on the subject of the proposed Sanitary Board by-laws, published in another column of this issue. Mr. Francis is evidently doing his best in the public interest, and he certainly ought to be supported.

THUS a San Francisco contemporary—China and Japan have been at feud for centuries, but that is no reason why their subjects should make San Francisco their battle ground. The Japs are pugnacious and the Chinese murderous. It is probably only the fowlers of the former which prevents more frequent collisions. They are common in Japanese ports where the Chinese crowd in.

WE regret to learn that a telegram has been received this afternoon from Manila announcing the death of Mr. W. W. Strachan, chief officer of the steamship *Zafiro*, during the passage between Amoy and Manila. Mr. Strachan had been ill for some time and remained back in Hongkong for two voyages, only rejoining the steamer last trip. He had been for a considerable time in the service of the China and Manilla Co., and was well liked by his many friends and acquaintances in this colony.

NOTHING very startling to-day from the Holy Land. The Lazarites at Cacilhas and Taipa are becoming gradually untenanted; a few of the matsheds at the former place were burned the other day; the tar configurations have been stopped, and everything points to a belief that

Governor da Costa having successfully abolished the *Leal Senado*, has also well nigh overcome the cholera. His Excellency is reported to be packing up for his intended curio-hunting expedition (at the public expense) to Japan. The report of the re-appointment of St. da Roza to the governorship of Macao has been confirmed, and the subject is engrossing a good deal of attention in the city. His preference for Macao instead of going to Washington as a full-fledged Minister is causing much gossip both in social and political circles, and it is suggested that une *affaire d'amour* contracted during his previous term of office explains his anxiety to return to the "gem of the Orient earth." *Qu'en sache!* However, a rising diplomatist like Senhor da Roza, who can give up a distinguished public career in Washington for penal servitude in poor, degraded Macao, makes a gigantic sacrifice, which certainly indicates some very special attraction out here.

THE police have seized 15,000 volumes of immoral French novels and 2,000 photographs. Booksellers concerned in the selling of Z. La's novels and other prohibited works demand jury trials. The Anarchists attacked the Post-office at Neu Kassel, near Pressburg. The officials fought and repulsed the robbers, but the latter secured the cash box, taking thay and their wounded away with them.

The *North German Gazette* is authorized to state that the alleged report recently published in the *Nouvelle Revue de Paris*, purporting to be from Prince Bismarck to Emperor Frederick, with reference to the projected marriage of Princess Victoria to Prince Alexander of Battenberg, is a pure invention.

According to promise, Bandmann produced his version of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" at the Opera Comique to-night before a large audience. Through an unfortunate mishap in the stage setting and some absurdities of dialogue intended as humor, the performance amounted to little more than a burlesque. The audience laughed immoderately on all sorts of inopportune occasions, to the evident discomfort of the actors. If George Grossmith's burlesque produces half so much merriment he will be delighted.

With one or two exceptions Bandmann's version of the play is the same as he produced in New York. After the last act Bandmann was called for. In his speech he said that at any rate he was not a *debâche* in London, and was not going to wash dirty linen on the stage. He threw himself on the law and the generosity of press and public.

Mansfield said to-day that he should probably

make no attempt to prevent Bandmann's performance. In fact, the general suspicion is that he will do all he can to encourage it for the present, as the alleged warfare is a good advertisement. The London papers to-day treat Mansfield very kindly, though they severely condemn the play.

All criticism of Mansfield's acting is in a kindly spirit. Clement Scott, in the *Telegraph*, says the play is morbid and gruesome—a chapter of useless psychological analysis unrevealed by one touch of humanity—but Mansfield, he says, has come, has been seen and has conquered as an actor of remarkable power and intelligence.

The *Times*, which is the most severe of all, says the play is not a psychological study at all and calls Mansfield weak as Jekyll and horrible as Hyde.

PARIS, August 6th.

To-night, at Amiens, the strikers attacked Coquelle's weaving-house. Within a few minutes the rioters had effected an entrance, and the premises were completely sacked. The buildings were then set on fire by the rioters, who prevented the firemen from approaching or doing anything to check the flames. The mob continued its work of destruction until the military arrived, and in the face of a terrible volley of stones charged with drawn swords and repressed the rioters. The firemen then succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

A dispatch from Lison, in the department of Aisne, says the Frenchmen engaged in the work on the Obraz tunnel went on a strike because of the refusal of the contractor to discharge an Italian. The contractor assented to the dismissal of the man. The comrades of the Italian, seventy in number, thereupon made an attack upon the Frenchmen, using revolvers. A serious encounter resulted in the death of one Italian and the wounding of four others and four Frenchmen ensued. The Frenchmen afterward sacked the quarters of the Italians.

LONDON, August 6th.

The reports are reiterated that Justice Day has notified the Government that owing to objections made to him he will refuse to serve on the commission to inquire into the *Times*' charges against members of Parliament. It is said that Justice Will be substituted for him.

Chamberlain writes to the *Times* accepting Parnell's challenge, and promises to publish a full statement of the communications initiated by Parnell which passed between them in 1884 and 1885.

BERLIN, August 6th.

The King of Sweden will arrive here on the 20th to act as god-father to Emperor William's youngest son.

Prince Alfred of Salm-Reifferscheid-Eich-

stein had, and

LONDON, August 9th.
A delegate from British Columbia is here urging the Government to adopt proposals to secure the settlement in Vancouver's island of 250 crofter families, the Provincial Government guaranteeing to repay the principal and interest of the funds advanced for that object.

PARIS, August 9th.
The glass-makers of Lyons threaten to strike, unless the firms of Meunier and Jayet amalgamate and permit the employees to work in batches; it will probably extend to the glass-workers of Paris and the whole of France.

LONDON, August 9th.
There has been great damage by floods at all the holiday resorts in Switzerland. The basements of all the hotels are full of water. The loss is estimated at £10,000 in the Canton of Uri alone. Basle was saved from inundation by the raising of an embankment.

The German steamship *Trave* which arrived at Southampton last night, made the trip from Sandy Hook to The Needles (Southampton) in seven days and two hours, equivalent to six days and eleven hours to Queenstown.

To avoid any possibility of complications arising from their marriage in New York, the Duke of Marlborough went through another marriage ceremony at the London Registrar's office today.

The Parnell Commission bill passed the first reading in the Lords to-night. In the Commons the Oaths Bill passed the third reading by a vote of 147 against 60.

ROME, August 9th.
La Reforma states that the differences between Italy and Zanzibar in reference to the cession of certain lands by the Sultan have been settled. Italy obtained a vast tract.

WASHINGTON, August 9th.
The Secretary of State today received a telegram from the Governor of Missouri in regard to the case of the English murderer Maxwell, sentenced to be hanged to-morrow. He says so far as he can see there is nothing in the letter of the British Minister transmitting a request of the British Government for a respite that would justify him in delaying the execution of sentence, especially as it is not alleged that any facts in connection with the case will be developed by the investigation said to have been instituted by the English authorities, and in regard to which he has no information whatever.

PARIS, August 9th.
Prime Minister Floquet informed the Cabinet to-day that the Labor Exchange had long been used for plots other than those for which it was instituted, and it had, therefore, been closed by the Government. The approach to the exchange is guarded by the police. The strikers attempted to assemble at the exchange to-day, but were dispersed by the police.

LONDON, August 9th.
A motion was made to-day in the High Court of Chancery to commit Mr. Bandmann for contempt of Court for producing "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." It is understood that other matters caused the closing of the Opera Comique last night. Bandmann does not admit that he has infringed the copyright. The Judge accepted Bandmann's undertaking not to repeat the play.

ST. LOUIS, August 10th.
Hugh M. Brooks, better known as Walter Lennox Maxwell, was hanged this morning for the murder of C. Arthur Preller. On the same gallows was hanged Henry Laudgraf, the murderer of his sweetheart.

LONDON, August 10th.
The papers of the late Emperor Frederick taken from Germany by Queen Victoria, it is alleged, almost provoked an international difficulty. Bismarck notified the Queen that the papers were the property of Germany and she must return them. The Queen refused. Bismarck's next summons was more vigorous and addressed to Lord Salisbury, accompanied by a threat that unless the papers were restored he would send an army to London to accomplish their restoration. The Queen held out for some time, but, as it appears, finally yielded.

There is deep concern over the destruction of crops by rain and cold weather. Meetings of landlords and tenants are being held to consider the situation, and the conclusion reached is that English farmers must abandon wheat raising; that this uncertain climate, coupled with foreign competitors, renders it impossible to make wheat pay as a crop.

The Zululand crisis is ended. The English, at first surprised, gradually secured re-enforcements and are now masters of the situation. All opposition is now crushed.

BERLIN, August 10th.
Advices from the flooded districts report several deaths. Fourteen persons are missing in the Lauben district alone.

PARIS, August 10th.
Floquet, intends to reopen the Labor Exchange, with the exception of the Salle des Réunions.

PARIS, August 10th.
The strike of navvies has ended. The men have accepted the terms offered by their employers.

LONDON, August 10th.
In the Lords to-day Salisbury moved the second reading of the Parnell Commission bill. After reviewing the case at some length he said the gentlemen incriminated did not seek legal redress, alleging that they distrusted British juries. If they thought they could not obtain justice in England they could have such in Ireland, but instead of adopting that course they reiterated their demand for a committee of the House of Commons. The Government considered the House incapable of furnishing an impartial tribunal where so much personal and political feeling was involved, and thought it better to again resort to an inquiry by a commission. The Government had full confidence that justice would be done as it had nominated three of the ablest and most impartial judges. The charges against these judges had not left the slightest stain on the character of the distinguished men against whom they were directed, but they had covered with dishonor the men who impugned them. The commission would close these controversies. It was not well that members of the House of Commons should be accused in the most solemn manner of having tampered with murder. The truth should be known, whatever might be the issue. The Government was convinced that it had done good service driving from the arena of political discussion this foul and scandalous controversy.

Baron Herschell (Liberal): indignantly repudiated Lord Salisbury's institution in his (Herschell's) late colleagues for having taken in the Commons the course which, holding the views they did, they were bound to take. He maintained that his friends were in no way deserving of censure. He regretted that a committee of the House had not been appointed. He strongly protested against the doctrine that if the newspapers brought charges against a public man the accused person must be guilty if he did not immediately sue for libel. If that doctrine was to be applied it should be applied impartially, and proof that it was not so applied was furnished by the fact that two members of the Government had gone to support before his constituents a Conservative member against whom allegations had been made and never refuted, and respecting which he had never sued for libel.

The speaker defied Parnell's course in not suing for libel. Even the Justices of specifying and defining the charges had been denied the Irish members, and the commission was allowed to range through all the vague allegations in a

series of anonymous newspaper articles. Such an inquiry was fraught with the most dangerous injustice. In composing the commission one member at least should have been chosen who was in political sympathy with the accused.

Salisbury said there were two fallacies in Baron Herschell's speech. That gentleman had assumed what was untrue, namely, that the Government had any interest in establishing the guilt of the Irish members. On the contrary, if it were shown that their political party was not connected with the crime, the fact would conduce to the restoration of peace and quietness in Ireland. Baron Herschell had also falsely assumed that the Government had originated the inquiry. He protested against the Government being treated as a prosecutor. The duty it had endeavored to discharge was to select a tribunal of the highest and most perfect impartiality. He believed the Government had successfully discharged that duty.

Lord Kimberley (Liberal) denounced the course taken by the Government.

Earl Granville declared that Baron Herschell's argument had not been answered.

Lord Derby (Liberal-Unionist) supported the bill.

The bill then passed the second reading, Peers on foot Opposition benches saying, "Not content."

On motion of Baron Herschell, the second reading of the Oaths bill was postponed until the autumn session.

Parliament will adjourn on Monday next until November 6th.

FOG AND NIGHT SIGNALS.

Signalling is said to be almost as old as language itself. In fact it is a language, but unfortunately neither as common nor as easily understood as speech. In no place is it as much appreciated as in navigation. And in no other place has it remained so much at a standstill, or advanced but little beyond what may be called the rudimentary stage. The maritime world has of late years been treated to any number of pamphlets upon the art of marine signalling, and the systems that will, if adopted, prevent collisions at night or in a fog are as numerous as the ships that go to sea. It is evident, however, that despite all that is written upon this subject a good log signal system is not now in use. Steam-whistles, bells and fog-horns indicate the vicinity of a vessel, and no more. Whether a vessel is approaching bow on, or is on the starboard or port tack, whether she is almost abreast, or immediately astern must be a matter of conjecture. It was believed that some knowledge of the position of a vessel was gained from the direction whence the sound came. The study of acoustics has shown that this is not always to be relied upon, and is regulated by the density of the fog, or by all manner of atmospheric disturbances. The game of blind man's bluff is still played in fog banks, despite the signalling.

A careful shipmaster is always apprehensive of danger in a fog, and the sound of a fog-whistle only tells him of the nearness of the danger he apprehends, but nothing as to its position. What wanted is a system of signalling that will tell as plainly, as it is in many words, not only the neighborhood of another vessel but also her exact course. Some systems attempt to do this, but they are complicated and consume too much time. The best we have seen yet is that invented by Captain D. Willis Howes. An account of it is given in another column of this issue. The great merit of this system is its simplicity. In this particular Captain Howes has struck the key-note of clear signalling. It is to be remembered that signal systems should be made so that the man at the wheel can understand them without difficulty. An officer will study a system that is based upon the telegraph alphabet, or is a little complicated in the number of sounds or signs made, but the true system is the one that every man on board can comprehend without difficulty. Captain Howes certainly seems to have reached this point with his system. It is in no sense complicated, there is only the time of the duration of the blast to be counted, and the longest blast, covering one-half the points of the compass, is only nineteen seconds' duration. The same may be said for his night signals. And a card containing both systems can be attached to the compass box, and so arranged that a diagram showing the course of the two vessels can be seen at a glance. This system is intended for steamers, but it could no doubt be arranged as well for sailing vessels, especially with the many inventions that are offered in the way of fog horns.

It cannot be said of Howes' system that it is perfect, but it is so simple and yet so clear and full in what it tells in a fog, that it should be given consideration by mariners. The inventor, who is well known in marine circles, has had experience enough, and his system has received the approval of many intelligent shipmasters, who have themselves been bitten with the desire to invent a signal, and such approbation is saying much for an invention. At first glance it seems almost impossible to invent a system that will give all that is desired for a perfect fog signal, but, as in many other things the simple way is found to be the best. This is what recommends Captain Howes' system and it is for this reason, and there could be none stronger, that it should be given a thorough practical trial and not left to pass into the limbo where other more complicated and unsatisfactory systems have been lost forever—*N. Y. Maritime Register*.

HOWES' SYSTEM OF FOG AND NIGHT SIGNALS.

My system of Fog Signals for steamers is the course measured duration of sound. I have but one point of compass, and that is North. If I am steering North, I blow one short blast of two seconds' duration. If to the eastward of north, I blow one short blast, and if one point to the east of north, I blow a blast of four seconds' duration, in addition to the two-second blast, and for each succeeding point I add one second to the blast, which makes south a blast of nineteen seconds' duration.

If I am steering to the west of north, say north by west, I blow one blast of four seconds' duration, and for each succeeding point I add one second. On the compass card, each point is marked in plain figures the duration of the blast.

The person making the blasts counts the seconds, and the person hearing the blast also counts the seconds, which gives him the course the steamer is steering.

For Night Signals in clear weather, I have for each point of the compass a cartridge of Red, White and Blue lights, each arranged differently, the burning of one of which will show the course that the vessel is steering, and each point of the compass card is marked with its respective colors, in order that there shall be no mistake.

By using this method of signals, a shipmaster can at all times know the course a steamer is approaching, and he in return informs the approaching steamer of the course that he is steering, and by having a card screwed on the compass box representing the compass, and a movable compass card attached to the same that can be revolved around this card and placed on the bearing from which the sound comes, will give the diagram of the two vessels approaching each other, and will show what must be done to prevent a collision.

A. D. GOURDIN,
Secretary,
Master Mariner, 62 Wall St., N.Y.

Co-day's Advertisements.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"MORAY,"

W. S. Duncan, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-DAY, the 7th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents,

Hongkong, 7th September, 1888. [861]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel

will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

CHS. D. HARMAN,
Agent,

Hongkong, 7th September, 1888. [1]

POLO! POLO!

SEVERAL GENTLEMEN having expressed

a desire to revive this noble game, a

MEETING will be held at the HONGKONG

CLUB, at 4 P.M., TO-MORROW, the 8th instant,

to consider the subject. The attendance of

all interested in the above sport is earnestly

requested.

Polo Sticks and Balls will be on the Ground

at Causeway Bay at 5 P.M., the 8th instant, for

those who wish to practice hitting.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1888. [882]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF

HONGKONG,
No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above

LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS'

HALL, Zeeland Street, on SATURDAY, the

15th instant, at 8.30 or 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1888. [883]

INSURANCES.

THE NEGLECT OF LIFE

ASSURANCE.

THERE is no feature of our civilised life that strikes a thoughtful man with more force than the neglect of LIFE ASSURANCE. By payment of a small quarterly subscription any man of good health can secure a very large sum to his family in case of premature death, yet hundreds of families brought up in comfort—perhaps in luxury—are left in extreme poverty every year from the "bread winner" having neglected to assure his life. In the East, many a man lives up to his income, knowing well that if death cut him off suddenly, his wife and children would be left almost wholly unprovided for. All this can be prevented by Life Assurance.

EVERY FACILITY

In connection with Life Assurance Business

is afforded by

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,

one of the largest and wealthiest of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. Forms of application and all information will be promptly afforded on application to any of the Standard Company's Agents, or to

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LTD., Agents, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1888. [659]

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF

NEW ZEALAND.

I HAVE this day transferred the AGENCY of

the above Company in Hongkong to Mr.

H. F. WAGSTAFF. ALEXANDER LEVY.

THE Company's Business will be future

carried on at No. 6, Queen's Road Central,

First Floor.

H. F. WAGSTAFF. H. F. WAGSTAFF.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1888. [862]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES ON GOODS,

&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world

payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [150]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,

(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000.] \$83,333-33

RESERVE FUND\$24,000.00

Commercial.

TO-DAY.

THE SHARE MARKET.

5 o'clock.

There is very little to report to-day, the absence from the Rialto of a large number of operators, who are engaged in the Jewish New Year festivities, making business unusually quiet. A few Docks have been done at 34, and this stock is very firm. Sales of China and Manilas have been arranged at 115 and 116, and further shares are wanted at the latter figure. Luzzos have been placed at 68 for cash and also at 69 for October and 71 for the end of the year. There are further buyers on the terms last quoted. Transfers of the Tonquin Mining Co.'s scrip at 60 per cent. premium have been arranged and additional shares are asked for at that rate. Crickshank & Co.'s shares are reported to have changed hands at 20 per cent. premium. Nothing else has come under our observation.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—153 per cent. premium, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$90 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$68 per share, ex div. buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 285 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$95 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 80 per share, sellers.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$175 per share, buyers.

On' Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$345 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$78 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 34 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$216 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—116 per share, sales and buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$175 per share, sellers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—20 per cent. dis. sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$60 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$187 per share, buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$68 per share, sales and sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$78 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.

Hongkong, Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$13 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium, ex div. sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A—2 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—5 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—9 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 E—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$75 per share, sellers.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$5 per share, nominal.

Punjor and Sunghee Dan Samantan Mining Co.—\$21 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—64 per cent. premium, sellers.

Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—60 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—325 per cent. premium, sellers.

The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$50 per share, sales and buyers.

Crickshank & Co. Ltd.—\$60 per share, sales.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/01

Bank Bills, on demand 3/01

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/01

Credits at 4 months' sight 3/01

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/01

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand 3/01

Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/00

ON INDIA, T.T. 2238

On Demand 224

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 721

Private, 30 days' sight 721

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

New MALWA, per picul. \$550

(Allowance, Taels 32 to 64).

OLD MALWA, per picul. \$550

(Allowance, Taels 32 to 88).

New PATNA, (without choice) per chest \$498 to

NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$511

New PATNA, (without choice) per chest \$505

to 517

New BENARES, (without choice) per chest \$491

to 509

New BENARES, (bottom) per chest \$509

New PERSIAN (best quality) per picul. \$600

Old PERSIAN (best quality) per picul. \$550

Old PERSIAN (second quality) per picul. \$550

to 575

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Meurs, Falconer & Co.'s Register).

Banometer—a.m. 90° 95

Banometer—p.m. 90° 95

Thermometer—8 a.m. 85

Thermometer—8 p.m. 85

Thermometer—2 p.m. (at 2½ hrs.) 85

Thermometer—2 p.m. (at 2½ hrs.) 85

Thermometer—2 p.m. (Wet bulb) 85

Thermometer—Maximum 85

Thermometer—Minimum (over night) 80

7th September, 1888.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Wind	Wind	Wind	Wind	Wind	Wind	Wind	Wind	Wind
Wladivostock	80-85	60	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Tokio	80-85	60	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Nagasaki	80-85	60	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Amoy	80-85	60	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Hongkong	80-85	60	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Halibut	80-85	60	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Taipeh	80-85	60	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Macau	80-85	60	80	80	80	80	80	80	80

For Shanghai.—Per *Kutsang*, on Sunday, the 9th instant, at 9.00 A.M.

For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, &c.—Per *Delcomyn*, on Monday, the 10th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Straits, Colombo, and Bombay.—Per *Potison*, on Tuesday, the 11th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Kobe and Yokohama.—Per *Bentley*, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Europe, &c., India, and Colombo, and Calcutta.—Per *Cathay*, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 11.00 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

LIWINE, German steamer, 400, Samuelsen, 6th Sept.,—Pakhoi 3rd Sept., and Holioh 5th, General, &c.—*Wieder & Co.*

BELGIC, British steamer, 2,605, W. H. Walker, 25th August,—San Francisco 31st July, and Yokohama 19th August, Mails and General, &c.—O. & O. S. N. Co.

BERNARTY, British steamer, 1,119, Le Bouvier, 6th Sept., Koh-si-chang 25th August, Rice, &c.—*Gibb, Livingston & Co.*

BENALDER, British steamer, 1,331, R. W. Thomson, 6th Sept.,—Kobe 29th August, Coal and General.—*Gibb, Livingston & Co.*

DECCAN, British steamer, 2,022, P. W. Cass, 1st Sept.,—Bombay 16th August, and Singapore 26th, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

DEVONHURST, Dutch steamer, 1,724, Houffouet, 1st Sept.,—Batavia, via Singapore 20th July, General.—*Jardine, Matheson & Co.*

DIAMANTE, British steamer, 514, McCaslin, 6th Sept.,—Manila 3rd Sept., General.—Russell & Co.

DUBURG, German steamer, 921, C. F. Bertelsen, 4th Sept.,—Bangkok 28th August, Rice, &c.—*Melchers & Co.*

DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, British steamer, 2,020, T. C. Burnside, 6th Sept.,—Amoy 5th Sept., General.—*Jardine, Matheson & Co.*

FAME, British steamer, 1,177, A. Stapani, Hongkong, via Straits, &c.—*Pocson*

HAIPHONG, British steamer, 1,122, Harris, 2nd Sept.,—Foochow 30th August, Amoy 31st, and Swatow 1st Sept., General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

METAPEDIA, British steamer, 1,454, J. B. Purvis, 4th Sept.,—Nagasaki 29th August, Coal.—*Takashima Colliery Agency*.

MIKE MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,080, Pync, 2nd Sept.,—Kuchinotzu 28th August, Coal.—*Mitsui Bussan Kaisha*.

MONGKUT, British steamer, 860, Geo. Anderson, 6th Sept.,—Bangkok 21st August, Rice and General.—*Yuen Fat Hong*.

NAMO, British steamer, 863, T. S. Pocock, 6th Sept.,—Foochow 2nd Sept., Amoy 3rd, and Swatow 5th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

NANSHAN, British steamer, 805, J. Blackburn, 6th Sept.,—Bangkok 28th August, Rice and General.—*Hop Hong*.

PARTHIA, British steamer, 2,035, F. H. Wallace, 27th August,—San Francisco, Vancouver, B.C., 1st August, and Yokohama 18th, General.—*Adamson, Bell & Co.*

PICCIOLA, German steamer, 875, Th. Nissen, 2nd Sept.,—Vladivostock 23rd August, and Nagasaki 28th, Timber.—*Melchers & Co.*

PILOR FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stapani, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

POSIDON, Austro-Hungarian steamer, 4,510, S. Wyers, 3rd Sept.,—Trieste 18th August, and Singapore 29th, General.—*Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.*

RED SEA, British steamer, 2,165, Charles Barker, 31st August,—Kobe 23rd August, Rice, Captain.

SOOCHOW, British steamer, 999, Hughes, 6th Sept.,—Chefoo 1st Sept., General.—*Butterfield & Swire*.

TAIWAN, British steamer, 1,450, A. Varden, 5th September,—Wellington, N.Z., 4th August, Sydney, 14th, Cape Moreton 18th, Sandy Cape 19th, Townsville 21st, Cooktown 22nd, and Thursday Island 25th, General.—*Butterfield & Swire*.

TARTAR, British steamer, 1,602, D. S. Bailey, 5th Sept.,—Mactan and Sept., General.—*Gibb, Livingston & Co.*

ZAMBESI, British steamer, 1,563, T. R. Tiddy, 5th Sept.,—Saigon 1st Sept., Rice.—*Adamson, Bell & Co.*

SAILING VESSELS.

ADOLPH, German bark, 867, E. Westergaard, 5th August,—Hamburg 19th April, General.—Order.

COMET, German ship,